

WEBER PIANOS

Artistic in finish, and combine
perfection of touch with
unequalled quality of tone.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

(38-2)

Let fresh air in!

That's the secret of Summer Comfort.
Hot, sticky days don't bother when there
is air getting underneath to help soft
fabrics absorb perspiration.

You'll like the feel of our soft absorbent
underwear, and the comfort ensured by
the full easy-fitting cut of the garments.
Prices according to the quality of
material at

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
18, DES VŒUX ROAD.



Telephone 39.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND RELIABILITY

HOWE SCALES

LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 1188.

AGENTS IN FOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON:
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

(9230)

FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING
& ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, HILLIER STREET.
Phone 1174.

BRANCH OFFICE:
York Building, Chater Road.
Phone 1950.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

(2435)

MACARONI, PASTES, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality
containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal
components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than
Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3268.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah."

(2337)

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate
of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water,
and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid,
Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

No. 32, DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

THE KING AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. DAYS OF OPPORTUNITY. DEBT TO THE FIGHTING MEN.

In response to an address presented by
a deputation from the London County
Council on the occasion of Their Majesties
Silver Wedding, the King made the following
speech:

"I thank you very sincerely for your
loyal and dutiful address, and for your
congratulations upon the twenty-fifth
anniversary of our wedding day. It is
a great support to us in the midst of
the trials and dangers of this world-war
to know that the sympathy and affection
of the people of London are continually
with us. I trust that the ties between
my House and them will be strengthened
and drawn closer by our common service
in the great cause to which London has
given so many heroic sons.

But the absorbing interest of the war
must not blind us to the work to be done
at home. It is a debt which we owe to the
men now under arms to look to the well-
being of those whom they are risking
their lives to defend and to make provision
for the day of their return. The discharge
of this debt in London imposes upon the
Council services of a paramount importance.
I heard with pleasure the mention of the
efforts which you are making to improve the
housing conditions of the working men. I realise that in this
matter London occupies an exceptional
position. But I am confident that the
London County Council and the other
local authorities concerned will recognise
to the full their responsibilities in this
important sphere of work. Their co-
operation will secure the provision of
sufficient comfortable and sanitary dwell-
ings and provide the necessary transport
facilities to make those dwellings avail-
able for those they are intended to benefit.
If these questions are adequately
dealt with you will have taken a long
step towards the improvement of a part
of a complete programme of housing re-
form.

WELFARE OF INFANT LIFE.

"I inherited from my dear father the
profound interest in the splendid work
of the London hospitals, and I rejoice
that, in spite of the adverse effect of the
war upon their financial resources, these
national institutions have been able to
continue and even to extend their mis-
sions of charity.

"I note with satisfaction that you are
making provision for the welfare of in-
fant life. The training of women for
motherhood, the adequate supply of pure
milk and proper food for mother and
child, and all measures necessary to pro-
tect the newly-born and ensure their
growth into healthy men and women I
regard as vital to the welfare of the na-
tion at all times, and especially at the
present time. The increasing activity of
local authorities and of voluntary agen-
cies acting in co-operation with them in
this great field of health administration
is to me a source of keen satisfaction. I
welcome also the special efforts that have
recently been inaugurated and are being
energetically prosecuted to combat and
prevent those diseases which not only
impair by their ravages the lives of the
sufferers of to-day, but are fraught with
injury to the health of future generations.

The Queen and I noted with much
satisfaction during our recent visits to
the London schools attention given by the
Council to the physical as well as the in-
tellectual development of their children
by the encouragement of organised games
and the instruction of classes in the open
air. We are aware how much the teachers
have at heart the interests of the children
under their charge, and we were gratified
to witness the happy relations existing
between teachers and pupils. We look
forward with hope to the results to be
expected from the educational mea-
sures now under the consideration of Par-
liament. These days of severe trial, but
also of great opportunity, present to us
new tasks and problems. To grapple
successfully with these we need a quick-
ened sense of civic life and duty, and a
thorough training, both physical and
moral, of the rising generation.

"I rejoice that in these and in many
other spheres of local government your
labours in the past have borne good fruit.
We all look confidently for the advent of
a just and enduring peace. When that
happy time comes, and the men and the
material resources now imperatively re-
quired for war are set free for the work
of reconstruction and development at
home, you will be able to carry on your
beneficent activities in still wider measure
and to still greater success."

ESTHONIA A SECOND BELGIUM

The Estonian Diplomatic Representa-
tive in Great Britain has received news
from his unhappy country which shows
that Estonia under German rule is a second
Belgium. The telegram says:

"The position in Estonia is intoler-
able. Arbitrary rule is the order of the
day. The Press of all the Estonian par-
ties has been crushed. All political life
is suppressed, all meetings forbidden.
Many of the politicians and ordinary
citizens are arrested and shot. The Ger-
man barons and the Pan-Finnishists are
ruining the country. Democratic self-gov-
ernment has been abolished. Instead,
new German bodies are created. German
is the official language. Russian is abso-
lutely forbidden, as also correspondence
in Estonian. The Estonian troops have
been broken up. The post does not work.
There are no courts. Crime is in-
creasing, chiefly owing to general un-
employment. All private enterprise is
paralysed. The bank refuse to make
payments, having no money. It is im-
possible to get land, because the land-
owners are waiting for the Germans to
buy land at a high price for colonies.

"Supplies of provisions, scanty as
they are, are rapidly growing less. There
are no imports; needs growing from day
to day. The Estonian educated classes
are also out of work because all the posts
are filled with Germans. The extreme
Pan-Germanist propaganda is growing,
but the Estonians are making a resolute
struggle against the plans to unite
Estonia with Germany. Where is the
right of the Estonian people to self-
determination which was guaranteed by
the peace treaty the Estonians ask."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

In the House of Lords on July 24th
Viscount Devonport asked his Majesty's
Government whether they were able to
make any general statement as to the
negotiations for the exchange of British
combatant and civilian prisoners inter-
nated in Germany and elsewhere; whether
their attention had been called to the
exceedingly high death-rate of British
and Indian prisoners in Turkey; whether
the condition of prisoners in Turkish
hands; and whether any negotiations
were in progress to effect an exchange of
these prisoners on some basis analogous
to that concluded by the Franco-German
agreement. It was not, he said, surpris-
ing that the mortality among the prison-
ers captured at Kut was immense, seeing
that they were marched 600 miles across
the desert in the better period of the year.
Only 1,349 British prisoners
captured only 1,349 were alive, and out of
3,238 Indian non-commissioned officers
and men taken by the Turks 3,946 were
dead or had not been heard of since. He
urged upon the Government that some im-
mediate action ought to be taken for the
amelioration of the conditions of the
prisoners remaining in Turkey, and that
no time should be lost in endeavouring to
effect an exchange of prisoners.
Lord Balfour hoped Lord Newton
would have some good news about the
prisoners in Germany. But the position
of those in Turkey was desperate. If
they could not supply those men with
food and clothing before the winter he
did not believe one of them would come
back. Could Lord Newton tell them any-
thing about Sir C. Townshend? (Hear,
hear.) We owed these prisoners a debt
which we could not repay, and the
least we could do was to try to save the
lives of the deplorably small remnant now
left in Turkey.

Lord Newton said that as the agree-
ment recently signed at The Hague had
not been ratified he was precluded from
entering upon details. But it was now
public property that the agreement was
one of a very far-reaching character. It
involved the exchange of a very large
number of combatants and also the re-
paration of all such civilians as wished
to return to their respective countries—
(hear, hear)—and the agreement dealt
with all questions relating to the treat-
ment of prisoners. The negotiations were
not only protracted, but extremely diffi-
cult, and they were in no degree facilitat-
ed by the active campaign which was
being waged simultaneously in Great
Britain against enemy aliens. But the
difficulties were fortunately surmounted
at the last moment, and the agreement
was arrived at to the mutual satisfaction
of both sides. (Hear, hear.)

Negotiating an agreement between the
German Government and the British Gov-
ernment was a very different matter from
negotiating an agreement between the
German Government and the French Gov-
ernment. In this particular agreement a
vast number of details had to be consid-
ered, and, quite candidly, although he
was naturally more anxious than any-
body else that the agreement should be
rapidly ratified, these points, he expected,
would require a good deal of considera-
tion on the part of his Majesty's Govern-
ment, and in all probability would re-
quire longer consideration on the part of
the German Government. He might add
a warning note, namely, that there was a
reservation on the part of the German
delegation which was felt might occa-
sion considerable trouble. But the noble
ear might be perfectly satisfied that, so
far as he and his fellow delegates were
concerned, they would do their utmost
to expedite the process of ratification.

As to that part of the noble lord's
question which related to Turkey, he did
not think it was realised how very much more
difficult the position was with regard to
Turkey than with regard to Germany. When
dealing with the German Government
which knew what it wanted, and which,
to a certain degree, was anxious to effect
an exchange; but the Turkish Govern-
ment neither knew its own mind, nor
knew what it wanted; nor did it in the
least degree show any wish to effect any
exchange at all. There had only been
one Turkish prisoner in whom the Turkish
Government had taken the slightest in-
terest. As to the rest of the 20,000 Tur-
kish prisoners in our hands, he honestly
believed the Turkish Government did not
care a fig whether they were released or
not. He had observed a tendency on the
part of critics to blame the British Gov-
ernment for the failure of the negotia-
tions, because experts had not been em-
ployed. But he could assure their lord-
ships that they were not so simple. They
had employed experts of the highest order,
and he needed to impress upon the Turks
the advisability of coming to an agree-
ment with us. As to the rate of mortality
among our soldiers who were in the hands
of the Turks, he admitted that it had been
excessive, but he would point out that
this excessive mortality took place in con-
sequence of the sufferings of the unfor-
tunate men who were transported from
Kut to their respective camps. Since
then the mortality had decreased, though
he admitted that it was much higher than
it ought to be.

In regard to the relief allowances, the
Netherlands Minister had recently been
authorised to send remittances twice as
much as those previously allowed, and at
the present time something between
£20,000 and £30,000 per week was being
spent upon these allowances. Whether
they should be increased or not depended
upon the War Office and the Treasury.
As to the complaint that the food parcels
did not reach the prisoners, and that the
latter were in consequence inadequately
fed, he pointed out that these parcels had
to go through enemy countries, and the
reason why they did not reach the prison-
ers was because they were stopped in
Austria. In consequence of this we had
stopped Austrian parcels which were sent
to Austrian prisoners in our hands, and
it was hoped that this would remedy the
situation. A ship could not be sent con-
taining food and clothing for the prison-
ers until a guarantee was obtained against
attack, and before it was known whether
the Turkish Government had collected the
British prisoners at the port to which

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EX-CONVICT IN ARMY RECORD OFFICE. WANTED THE KAISER AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

An ex-convict, who had been employed
on Government work, and was said
to have expressed strong pro-German
views, was given three months' imprison-
ment at Manchester recently for making
false statements prejudicial to the realm.

The prisoner was described as William
Russell, alias Khan, cotton and share
broker. It was stated in evidence that
there was some doubt as to his nationality.
In 1913 he said was a Russian subject, and
he wrote and spoke that language fluently.
In August, 1914, however, he said he was
British. Witnesses declared that
Russell had used observations such as
"We Germans" and "You dirty Eng-
lish."

"It is curious," said the Deputy Town
Clerk, who prosecuted, "that a person
of this doubtful ancestry and name should
be employed in a record office of the British
Army, but it is a fact that he was
employed in the Machine-gun Record
Office, at Westminster. It was his duty
to send out forms to the relatives of men
who were killed, and whenever the
casualty-list was high he always expressed
the greatest pleasure. The prisoner also
expressed the desire that 'the Kaiser
should soon come to Buckingham Palace.'"

Evidence was given by a staff quarter-
master-sergeant in the Machine-gun Corps,
Clerical Department, Westminster, that
the prisoner worked there from April,
1917, to March, 1918. After he had been
there a fortnight a close watch was kept
over him. His sentiments seemed to be
entirely with the Germans.

A sergeant-clerk in the same depart-
ment said that when Russell declared the
Germans would be in England soon and
the Kaiser in Buckingham Palace, he re-
ported: "The Kaiser will never see the
place again, except on a post-card."
(Laughter.) When the witness accused
him many times of being a German he
never denied it.

His correct name was William Russell. It
had, he said, been proved to the satisfac-
tion of the Home Secretary that he was
a British subject, born at Walworth, Lon-
don. He emphatically denied that he was
a German, and said he had proved that
to the satisfaction of the police. His
sympathies were with the British. He
denied having said the "Dirty English
never beat the Germans," or that
one German was worth 50 Englishmen.

Detective-sergeant Haughton said the
prisoner had impersonated a person
named Paul Martin, whose certificate he
got, and went to France, where he obtained
a passport. A distant relative in
London had said the prisoner recently
squandered a legacy in company with a
German woman. In 1907 in London the
prisoner was sentenced to four years peni-
tence in the name of Herbert Khan for
fraud. There was also a conviction
against him at Birmingham. His busi-
ness in Manchester, continued the witness,
was nothing less than a bucket shop fraud.

It was agreed they should be brought.
The noble Viscount asked whether the
Government were prepared to make any
definite proposal for an extended ex-
change. He understood that the Cabinet
were quite prepared to make a further
proposal, and he hoped to be able to
announce in a few days exactly what had
been decided. In view of our failure to
exchange civilians only, up to now he
was afraid the prospect of the Turkish
Government agreeing to a total exchange
would be even more difficult. So far all
the opposition had come from the Turkish
Government, which had never shown the
smallest disposition to exchange. He
would do his best to bring about an ex-
change of prisoners on as wide a scale
as possible.

PRISONERS IN BULGARIA.

Lord Burnham: What about the prison-
ers in Bulgaria?
Lord Newton said he had been asked
a question with reference to General
Townshend. It had always been the prac-
tice of His Majesty's Government not to
entertain any question of individual ex-
changes. He did not think anybody
claimed that General Townshend had any
higher claim to be exchanged than any
other officer who had been taken prisoner
by the Turks. With regard to Bulgaria,
when he was at The Hague he was a
question in connection with the Bul-
garian Minister there. He ascertained
that Bulgaria was quite ready to negotiate
and agree with Great Britain on the lines
of the agreement arrived at between Ger-
many and this country.

Lord Balfour asked whether any
efforts had been made to secure the ex-
change of General Townshend and the
other officers in the hands of Turkey.
The Marquis of Salisbury suggested that
parcels for British prisoners in the
hands of Turkey should be sent by sea to
a Turkish port. He asked whether
everything had been done to induce the
Dutch Government to obtain authority
for Dutch inspectors to visit the prison-
ers' camps in Turkey. Every step should
be taken to enable our officers and men
in these camps to purchase necessities.
The Archbishop of Canterbury com-
plained that when questions relating to
prisoners of war were put down they were
unavoidably informed by Lord Newton that
he had done his best, and that what was
lacked did not rest with him, but with
the Cabinet. He maintained that when
a question was addressed to the Govern-
ment their lordships were entitled to a
reply from a Cabinet Minister.

Lord Newton said all important matters
concerning prisoners had to go to the
Cabinet. With regard to parcels for
prisoners in the hands of Turkey being
sent by sea, he did not think the noble
Marquis realised that the ship would be
going to a belligerent port, and that it
was extremely probable she would be tor-
pedoed on the way. No doubt the Dutch
Legation did their best, but they could
not get the permit from the Turkish Gov-
ernment to send the inspectors to the
camps. It had been suggested that in
view of the difficulties attending the trans-
port by sea prisoners should be exchanged
overland. That was a solution which had
constantly occurred to him, but he had
always been told that the military auth-
orities refused to consider it.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOT
SHAN PO.")

CANTON, September 23rd.

TELEGRAPH DIFFICULTIES.

Telegraph communication between Can-
ton and many places has been suspended
owing to the closing of branch offices. The
shutting up of the offices is due to lack
of funds.

DARING ROBBERIES.

Many daring robberies have recently
been reported in the busy part of the city.
Some of them took place during the day
time, and the police were fired upon by
the robbers, several of whom were wear-
ing uniforms.

THE CAPTURE OF AMOY.

It is reported that since the Fukien
Tuchun left Amoy, business has been
totally suspended. The people put up
Japanese flags outside their houses and
shops with a view to avoid disturbance.

One report says that Amoy was captured
by the Canton forces on the 21st inst., but
we are informed that no official confirma-
tion of the success has been received here.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

REPLY TO THE ACTING PRESIDENT'S PEACE OVERTURES.

The following is a translation of a tele-
gram sent to the Acting President at
Peking by the Military Government of
the South:

We have received your telegram of the
6th instant. Your anxiety to avert
trouble and your generosity in recom-
mending an able man are highly appre-
ciated by us.

It is now seven years since the establish-
ment of the Republic. Monarchical
despotism has disappeared and the politi-
cal conception of the people has under-
gone a complete change. Upon what can
the foundation of the country rest if
there is no rule of law? While it is
recognized that law alone cannot rule
without the right person to administer
it, yet the administrator and the rule of
law must go hand in hand, and the lat-
ter must not be disregarded so as to
facilitate the former. Furthermore, it is
highly improper that, in regard to the
same law, certain provisions are obeyed
because they are profitable, while other
provisions are disregarded because they
are unprofitable. Thus, it is a dispute
as to whether there is to be republicanism
or not, whether the Provisional Constitu-
tion is valid or not. That has been the
cause of the successive disturbances dur-
ing the last seven years.

For instance, the recent Presidential
Election in Peking was based on the Law
for the Presidential Election, but the
organ for the election was unconstitu-
tional. It can be made clear in two words
whether it is intended to abide by the
Constitution or to follow self-convenience.
An attempt is now being made to pursue
self-convenience under the veil of the
Constitution, to conceal right and wrong
in the heart while doing service to law
with the lips. If a nation is to follow
such a policy there can be no good govern-
ment. With this constant apprehension
in our minds, we have determined to
make a firm stand regarding the founda-
mental laws of the land. As it concerns
the foundation of the Nation we trust
that we have not been misdirected by
pride or stubbornness.

Your assumption of the acting office
was based on the Constitution. At the
approaching expiration of your term of
office you are advising us with uncon-
stitutional words. We realize your diffi-
cult position and good intentions, but
we regret we cannot comply with your
request. It is true that the people are
tired of internal strife and are anxious
for peace, as stated in your telegram.
The impairing of the sovereignty of our
country and the increase of suffering
among the people cause deep distress in
our hearts and we are not behind others
in wishing for peace. But is this forcible
election of a President by an illegal Na-
tional Assembly, which thus makes the
problem of settling the present situation
more difficult than ever, in harmony with
the wishes of those tired of strife and
anxious for peace, and is it the proper
way to realize those wishes? We would
ask you to seek an answer from the people
of the country.

We, as members of the Military Govern-
ment, have declared that we disregard
the personal element, but we lay stress
on the question of legality. Tung-hai's
(Hsu Shi-chang's) prestige and venerable-
ness are known to everybody, but since
he is elected by an illegal organ we are
not in a position to express any comment.

Lately Peking politics have been in a
state of chaos, and law and discipline
have disappeared. Since your assumption
of office was legal we hope that as you
adhered to the Constitution at the begin-
ning of your term of office, so you will
adhere to it at the termination.

We are speaking from the bottom of our
hearts. We hope that this message will
receive your favourable attention.

Tsun Chun-huan, Wu Ting-fang, Tang
Chi-yao, Lu Yung-ting, Lin Pao-yi, Liu
Hsien-shi, Tan Hsiao-ming, Mo Yung-
hsien, Tan Yen-kui, Hsuing Keh-wu.

A MODERN DELILAH. COWARDLY ATTACK ON AN OLD CHINESE.

An interesting story was related at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, by Police-sergeant Murphy, when three Chinese were charged with "robbery with violence." The victim was an old Chinese.

It appears that the first defendant made the acquaintance of the old man's young wife, and through her learnt that her husband was in the habit of carrying his money about for fear that his wife would take possession of it. The first defendant further learnt that the old man was a frequenter of an opium den in Yaumati. On the night in question the old man left home, as usual, for the opium den and stopped on his way to listen to an itinerant story-teller. When he had heard enough, he moved on, and was followed by the first two defendants. At a suitable dark corner, the first two defendants seized the opportunity of attacking him.

The second defendant embraced the old man from behind and threw him down, while the first defendant seized his belt, containing \$30, and made away with it. When the old man arrived at the Police Station his fingers and mouth were bleeding. He said that the robbers had thrown him face downwards on the road, and when he shouted they seized hold of his hand and thrust it into his mouth.

On information which the old man gave the first defendant was arrested on the Canton steamer. The first defendant "split" on the second defendant, and was instrumental, also, in having the third man arrested. At an identification parade held on Sunday morning, the first defendant was immediately recognised by the old man as having followed close behind him on the night he was attacked. He could not say actually who attacked him, because he did not get an opportunity of seeing his assailants.

It was further alleged that the first defendant had tricked his partners in connection with the robbery. He is said to have met them by appointment half-an-hour after the robbery and told them that the belt contained only \$9. Of this sum he gave \$4 to the second defendant, and \$1 to the third defendant. On the morning after his arrest the first defendant took the Police to the place where he had hidden the belt after he had taken out the money.

The Magistrate remarked that the evidence against the third defendant was not very strong. It was strong enough, however, to keep the man in custody till the next hearing, which was fixed for Monday next.

AN OLD DEVICE. RAW OPIUM IN A FALSE BASKET.

A basket with a false side, which served as a convenient receptacle for opium, was produced before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Magistracy, yesterday, when a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 34 pounds of raw opium.

The defendant was arrested alongside a Japanese steamer at the wharf in front of the Sincere Co.'s premises by a searcher of the Revenue Department, who had his suspicions aroused by the fact that the defendant's luggage included a new and somewhat prosperous-looking basket. The searcher asked for the key and opened the basket, which did not appear at first to contain any "contraband." Further examination revealed that the basket had a false side, with a quantity of raw opium inside.

The certificate from the Government Analyst not having been received, the case was remanded until to-day.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF IRON.

A FINE POINT OF LAW.

A sequel to the case in which five Chinese were convicted of having stolen 17 cwt. of iron belonging to the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, occurred at the Magistracy, yesterday, when a Chinese man and woman were charged, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of the iron in question, which was valued at \$300.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the defendants, asked that a date be fixed for the hearing. He admitted that the iron was found in the cargo boat belonging to the defendants, but said his defence was that possession had not passed from the Chinese who stole the iron to the defendants. The case was exactly similar to that of *Re W. Wylie*.

The hearing was fixed for to-morrow morning.

DARING THEFT FROM PORTUGUESE HOUSE. CHINESE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. R. Wood committed a Chinese for trial at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of "robbery with violence." The prosecution alleged that the defendant had entered the residence of Mr. L. M. Xavier, No. 16, MacDonnell Road, on the afternoon of September 13th, in company with five or six others, for the purpose of robbing. Sgt. Pitt said that on September 13th, at about 12.30 p.m., the defendant knocked at the back door of No. 16, MacDonnell Road, and said he had a letter to deliver to the master of the house. An amah opened the door, whereupon he caught hold of her and seized her by the throat. The amah became frightened and shouted out, when one of the sons of Mr. Xavier came on the scene and chased the man, who was eventually arrested. There were five or six other men concerned. They were waiting outside, as it had evidently been pre-arranged that if the defendant gained admittance to the house the other men were to come in. When arrested and taken to the Police Station the man seemed uncomfortable, so Sgt. Pitt searched him and found a gag and a package of pepper.

Mr. F. A. Xavier, a University student, said that he was living in No. 16, MacDonnell Road. On the afternoon in question he was in the ground floor of his house, when he heard shouts. The shouts came from an amah who was not employed by his family, but was visiting an amah there. She happened to be in the cook-room, which was slightly raised above the ground floor. He chased the defendant, who was coming from upstairs. The defendant was eventually arrested on a patch leading to Bowen Road. When arrested, the defendant offered no resistance, and said he was not the man wanted. After some yards had been covered witness released his hold of the defendant, who then ran away. He again chased the defendant and arrested him, when defendant had covered about 15 yards. When brought back, the amah identified him as the man who had attacked her.

KIDNAPPING.

COMPASSIONATE CHINESE WOMAN PUNISHED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese woman named Yeung Kew Chai was charged with kidnapping two Chinese boys. She was also charged with what is known among Chinese as "flying the white pigeon"—selling the boys and asking them to run back to her, so that she might be able to sell them again.

Sgt. Devney stated that the two boys whom the woman was supposed to have kidnapped were playing in the road on August 25th, when the defendant came up and asked them whether they would like employment. If so, they were to follow her. The boys succumbed to the temptation of getting money from the woman and followed her to Aberdeen and thence to Tai O. On the way she explained to them that a good way to procure money would be for them to allow themselves to be sold. The information that the boys were being sold was given to the Police by a boatman.

One of the two lads whom the woman was supposed to have kidnapped, against whom the Police had entered a charge of abetment, was discharged. He gave important evidence for the prosecution. He said that another boy and he were playing on the road when the woman offered them employment and took them to Aberdeen. Witness changed his mind about getting employed and wanted to return, but this the woman refused to allow him to do. The lad further deposed that she had promised to give him sufficient money to enable him to return to Hongkong and induced him to sign a paper empowering her to do as she liked with him.

Sgt. Devney, at this stage, said that the woman had sold witness for \$25 and the money was found on his person. This the witness stoutly denied.

The defendant stated that a man had brought the boys to her and asked her to adopt them, as they were orphans. She therefore took charge of the two boys out of compassion for their miserable condition.

Sgt. Devney stated that this story was different to that which she had first told the Police.

The Magistrate sentenced the woman to six months' hard labour on the first charge. She was discharged on the second charge.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. ALLEGED FORGERY.

A Chinese assistant of the Tai Fung Cheong shop in Des Vaux Road was charged with forging three cheques to the total value of \$273, payable at the Bank of Canton and the Chinese Mercantile Bank.

Inspector Watt stated that defendant, whose custom it was to go to the Post Office for mails, went there on different dates and took delivery of four registered letters, three of which contained cheques sent by Chinese from California, Mexico, etc., to their relatives at the address of the firm. Defendant extracted the three cheques, and after signing his name and endorsing them with the firm's chop, went to the respective banks and cashed them. The reason why defendant was suspected was because he was living above his means.

Mr. Wood stated that if the Police establish a *prima facie* case defendant would have to be committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

The case was remanded till Wednesday.

ALLEGED SNATCHING.

A Chinese was charged with snatching two gold neck chains from two women in Yaumati.

It was stated that on August 27th defendant snatched a gold neck chain from a woman and then disappeared. On September 19th, at night, he committed a similar offence in the same locality. On information received the Police visited the Canton boat on September 20th and arrested defendant, who subsequently admitted the snatching. He took the Police to a house in Yaumati, where another man informed them that defendant gave him the chains, which were disposed of for \$42. The chains, however, have not been recovered. At an identification parade held at Yaumati the complainants, who did not attend Court, were unable to identify the defendant, though they described their assailant as of similar stature and similar dress to the defendant.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

POSSESSION OF HOUSE-BREAKING IMPLEMENTS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of house-breaking implements in Yaumati.

A *lukung* stated that whilst he was on duty in Shanghai Street on Sunday night he saw defendant peeping into house No. 112. Evidently finding the occupants awake he proceeded to a house further down and looked into that. Witness then called out "What do you want?" Defendant replied "Nothing." He was searched and the implements were found concealed round his waist. Defendant attempted to escape, whereupon witness blew his whistle, which was wrenched from his grasp by defendant, who ran away. Witness chased defendant and managed to secure him as the latter tripped and fell. Defendant also had a knife in his possession.

Defendant stated that the *lukung* slapped him in the face and he had no alternative but to run away. The knife and other implements he picked up in the street.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A FACTION FIGHT.

Six Chinese—Hokios and Hakkas—were charged with fighting in Yaumati. Three of the defendants presented a ghastly sight with their singlets covered with blood and their heads and hands bandaged.

It was stated that one of the defendants, the master of a shop in Yaumati, had an argument with another man over some shovels. The argument was a heated one, though there were no apparent signs of a fight ensuing. A Chinese constable, who is a *Hokio*, appeared on the scene and interfered rather indiscreetly. The *Hokios*, who were occupying nearly all the flats in the locality, noticing the constable being rough-handled by the Hakkas, immediately went to his assistance with bamboo-poles, etc. A regular *meke* ensued, and several heads were broken, with the result that about five men had to be dispatched to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. By the time the Police arrived the combatants had disappeared, except the six defendants. It was further stated that there seemed to be no indication of either faction bearing animosity towards the other. It was a battle got up on the spur of the moment.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day to find out whether the headmen of the factions were willing to sign bonds for the future good behaviour of the defendants.

THE DEVIL AS GERMANY'S ALLY.

THE DANGER OF DESCENDING TO THE ENEMY'S LEVEL.

INTERESTING ADDRESS AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Taking "The wiles of the devil" as his text, the Rev. M. Copley Moyle, in the course of his sermon at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday evening, said:—It has always been the belief of the Catholic Church that evil is not merely an influence, but that it is personal; that there are such beings as evil spirits, of whom the Devil is the chief. The Nineteenth Century was a very material age, men had made great discoveries in the objects of sight and sense, and there was a tendency to disbelieve in anything which could not be seen and measured and tested, and so people began to doubt the existence of anything that could not be proved by the ordinary methods of science. So men began to think of Satan as a mere shadow thrown by the guilt and terror of the human mind, and his personality was often denied. We may class it as one of his greatest triumphs that he almost persuaded men that he did not exist.

But there was bound to come a reaction from the hard materialism of the last century, and today it is no longer fashionable to deny the existence of spirits, and therefore the possibility of evil spirit exercising power will not be denied. A modern commentator writes: "That our Lord many times expressed belief in Satan as a personal being is admitted on all hands. The only question is whether He may not in this matter have accommodated His language to the beliefs of His contemporaries, or, perhaps, have personified evil in order to express more vividly its pervasive activity. Both suppositions are, on the whole, improbable. The allusions to Satan and his angels, are too frequent and emphatic to make it easy to suppose that our Lord did not believe in their personality; and moreover, belief in an impersonal devil presents greater difficulties to faith than belief in a personal one. That evil should exist at all in a world created and governed by a good and all-powerful Being is a serious moral and intellectual difficulty, but that difficulty is reduced to a minimum if we suppose that it is due to the activity of a hostile personality. Opposition to God's will on the part of a personal self-determining agent, though mysterious, is conceivable. Opposition to it on the part of any impersonal evil influence or physical force is (to most modern minds) inconceivable."

Of course, there is nothing in the creeds to compel us to believe in the personality of the devil, and there have been some members of our Church who have denied a belief in a personal devil, but it seems to me that the words of our Blessed Lord and His Apostles are quite clear on this point, and leave us no choice in the matter. I think we may say that nothing has been done or discovered which in any way disproves the existence of evil spirits, and that a belief in their existence and malignity is one of the earliest explanations of the existence of evil which cannot be denied.

Before the present war began in 1914 there was a vigorous attack being made by writers on the fundamental teachings of our holy religion. It was not like the attacks which were made in the last century, which aimed at doing away with the miraculous and the supernatural in the Catholic faith, but it was an attack on the whole body of Christian teaching and Christian ideals, and Christian ethics. Love, truth, purity, humility, faith, were derided. The origin of many of those attacks may be traced to Nietzsche and kindred writers; they glorified force. It was such teaching that made the Germans capable of the horrible atrocities which they have committed in this war. I do not think that anyone who believes in the existence of a personal spirit of evil can doubt on whose side he is fighting in the present war. What a triumph it would have been for evil if the ideals of Germany, as shown in the ravaged fields and ruined towns of Belgium, had been victorious throughout Europe! But it was not to be. God is greater than the devil, and those atrocities must be hateful in God's sight. So we may see behind the present world-wide war, the still greater conflict between right and wrong, between God and the devil. Those who fight on the side of the Allies may feel sure that they are on God's side. If ever there was a holy war, this war is so; it is, in truth, a great Crusade, and we must win it and obtain a complete victory till we can dictate terms of peace which shall make the world a better world than it was.

To beat the Germans is our great object, but it is not our only object, nor is it our chief object. We went into this war to maintain the inviolability of treaties. It was because we had signed a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium that we took up arms; and because we had made that promise, and honour and truth forbade us to break it, we must never lose sight of the high ideals with which we entered the war. There is a danger, a very real danger, of our being so eager to win the war that we may use weapons which are inconsistent with the high ideals with which we began this war. It is conceivable (pray God it be not so) that it will be the case, but it is conceivable that we might win the war, and yet fail to win what we started to fight for. However crushing might be the defeat, which the Allies inflict on Germany, yet if the German methods and the German ideals were adopted by the Allies the real victory would be Germany's. If her ideas of truth and right and force were to be adopted by the Allies, then we should have failed even if we wiped Germany off the map of Europe.

Let me take an example of the danger to which I allude. There was published last week, in the local Press, an account

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

DAINTY AND INEXPENSIVE HAND-MADE LINGERIE.

READY TO WEAR OR MADE TO ORDER.

IN SUPERFINE TARANTULLE
TRIMMED.

HAND-MADE LACES.

NIGHTGOWNS.

CAMISOLES.

CAMICOMBS.

UNDERSKIRTS.

DRESSING JACKETS.

KNICKERS.

ENVELOPE CHEMISES.

BOUDOIR CAPS.

GARTERS.

ETC.

MONOGRAMS AND EMBLEMS TO ORDER.

LOVELY PARIS MODELS AT PRICES
LOWER THAN MACHINE-MADE GARMENTS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Reduce Lubricating Costs

LUBRICATING GRAPHITE

No. 205 Lubricating Graphite—pure, absolutely gritless. Ground and air-floated to an impalpably fine powder. For general use in engine rooms and power plants. Put up in 1, 5 and 25-lb. tins, and in kegs and barrels.

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.



Sole Agents

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,

HONGKONG. CANTON.



Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

FOR

ST. ANDREW'S DAY

JUST RECEIVED

TARTAN RIBBONS

in

all Widths.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

DES VEAUX ROAD.

of an interesting debate in the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements. During the debate one of the officials is reported to have used these words: "They were at war. Sudden changes came almost daily, and even if promises were given one day it might be easily necessary to break them the next." Such a sentiment is utterly unworthy of a nation that went to war to keep its promise, and it shows us that there is a real danger of people thinking that any means may be used to win the war, which is just the German sentiment which we have gone to war to destroy.

If we believe that behind the forces of evil there is the active power of a malign being of great knowledge and experience, we should expect that when he sees the chance of his ideals being overthrown and replaced by Christian ideals by the triumph of the German armies becoming smaller and smaller, he would do his utmost to bring about the victory of his evil ideals in some other way.

If we allow the spirit of hate and revenge to fill our hearts we are giving place to the devil. Of course, Germany must be punished, and punished so severely that her whole people are made to feel the terrible guilt of her crimes against humanity. The punishment must be such that no nation will ever again do what Germany has done in this war, but to be effective the punishment must be judicially inflicted by the calm judgment of the conquerors. The Allies have been called by God to uphold the Christian ideals, and we must not for a moment allow ourselves to condescend to use the weapons of the devil. It seems to me that the course of the Allies is so great and noble that we ought to be most careful not to use any means but the best to achieve the victory. We must not allow the wiles of the devil to succeed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

"AT HOME."
MEMBERS and Friends are hereby notified that the Club's annual "At Home" postcard from the 21st instant, will take place on SUNDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m.
There will be Tennis matches between the Champions and the Rest in Division A, B and C of the Hongkong Tennis League. Members and Friends are cordially invited to attend.

UN HEW FAN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [3450]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, commencing at 3.45 p.m.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [3451]

LOST.

FOX TERRIER DOG, one black, one white eye. Reward. Reiss & Co., Queen's Buildings. [3448]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th, 1918, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS.

Report and account for 1917-1918.
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.
General.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [3442]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the OPENING OF THE NEW GROUND will take place on SATURDAY, September 28th, at 3.30 p.m.
Members, Friends and Members of other Sporting Clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [3443]

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred.
MRS. R. SUTHERLAND,
129, The Peak. [3445]

WANTED.

A FOREIGN NURSE to take charge of two little Girls (age 4 and 3 years) in Peking.
Write and send references to:
MADAME SAINT PIERRE,
Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Peking. [3425]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [68]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.
Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food. [523]

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, SEEDS,
VIEW POST-CARDS, TOYS,
&c.

Just Received

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE.

GARDEN FERTILIZER.

P. O. Box 620.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MAXWELL (the Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, at any time on any week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [3416]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 p.m., at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chester Road.
A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Matched hitherto erected on part of the Jockey Club property and the adjoining Land.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [3430]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND GOLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [3444]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY, to be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918:

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 5th day of September, 1918.
By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [3446]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 5th October, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, on and after MONDAY, 7th October, 1918.

By Order of the Board,

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [3447]

TO LET.

A GODOWN. Central District.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [3281]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT N suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings. 2000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamshau Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [3282]

INTIMATION



A Calendar of

CELESTIAL WATERWAYS

Illustrated by six Photographures

and containing twelve Quotations

from the

"SAYINGS OF CONFUCIUS"

with six verses

on river and lake

written by famous

CHINESE POETS.

Packed ready for posting,

Price \$2.50

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

TEL. 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 24th SEPTEMBER, 1918.

"WE MUST HAVE ABSOLUTE VICTORY."

PRESIDENT WILSON's recent address to the Allied diplomats and American politicians should serve to silence the "lose and feeble talk" regarding the possibility of negotiating a peace with Germany.

"We must have absolute victory," he insists. "No purpuraries are admissible." At one time it was suggested that Germany was eager to bring America into the war, believing that her military power was negligible and that she would exercise a moderating influence upon the Allies at the Peace Conference.

Both ideas have now been shattered. The President's curt and definite statement of policy, backed by the necessary force to carry it into effect, should make the Prussians realise that they are not to be allowed to escape punishment for the countless crimes which, in the pride of their military strength, they have committed against the civilised world. For over four years they have wantonly disregarded all laws and covenants, and have gloried in placing the power of the sword above every consideration of truth and honour. They sneered at treaties as "scraps of paper" and the penalty comes in the flat refusal of the Allies to discuss terms with them for the cessation of hostilities. No-one will question President Wilson's sincere devotion to peace—indeed, not long ago it was levelled against him as a reproach—but he sees clearly that the issue must be fought to a finish if the world is to be spared a renewal of the conflict, and there is no doubt that British and French opinion will follow the strong lead which he has given, in his declaration that "Even if Austria is prepared immediately to accept the fourteen peace points I formulated, the fact remains that we cannot trust our enemies' word. We

must have something beyond a verbal promise. It must be made impossible for them to break it." This means, of course, that the fighting, and the misery which it entails, must continue until the Central European Powers are thoroughly beaten and sue for mercy. Those who believe this end to be unattainable will doubtless protest against that which appears to them to be an unnecessary prolongation of the terrible struggle.

We do not believe, however, that President Wilson's uncompromising attitude will lengthen the war for a single moment. Whilst the Germans retain a shred of hope that they may be able to divide the Allies or to secure some concession from a war-weary world they will never acknowledge defeat. In the past, the activities of our well-meaning but ill-advised pacifists have probably encouraged them in the belief that opportunities for a compromise would occur if they showed no signs of yielding. More recently they must have seen that feeling was hardening against them, and the reception accorded to the Austrian Peace Note should finally banish all their delusions. It remains to be seen what effect it will have on the German people—whether they will allow themselves once again to be duped by their military masters, or whether they will realise that the quickest way to end their sufferings and sacrifices is to take the control of affairs out of the hands of those who have perpetrated so many infamies in their name. Months ago, when President WILSON declared his readiness to discuss a "fair, just and honest peace," Germany allowed her commanders in Russia to give the answer to the world. Force alone, they said, could decide. America accepted the challenge. Now the conditions have changed. Germany finds that the power of the sword is falling from her grasp; her armies are being driven back, and she has lost the great stake for which she played. The question is how long it will take the German people to realise and accept the inevitable. There must be a complete restoration of Belgium and Serbia, and an unconditional surrender of Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian Irredenta. The independence of Poland and the Slavs must be guaranteed, and Russia and Roumania must be freed from the shackles fastened upon them by the Central Powers under the cloak of a treaty of peace. These are only a few of the conditions which the Allies will have to enforce for the security of future generations. Germany's military machine will be broken beyond repair, but her national life will not be menaced. Although the Junkers will never willingly pay the price of peace while there still remains a supply of "cannon-fodder" available, the people may take the decision out of their hands. This, indeed, is the easiest road to redemption, for, in the words of the French Premier, "A most terrible account from one people to another has been opened, and it shall be paid."

The fourth Gymkhana meeting of the season will be held on Saturday, the 28th inst.

A portion of the party wall of No. 77, Shanghai Street collapsed on Saturday as a result of heavy rains.

A big boulder fell down on Saturday at Aberdeen, damaging the water main. This was promptly repaired.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, A.R.C.S., the Government Analyst, has recently been elected an Associate of the Institute of Chemistry.

The annual "At Home" of the Hongkong Chinese Recreation Club, postponed from the 21st inst., will take place on Sunday next at 4 p.m.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has received a radiogram from H.E. the Governor (en route to Canada) stating that Miss Dione May is improving slowly.

Mr. A. E. Carleton, who has for a number of years been the United States Vice-Consul in Hongkong, has been appointed Consul at Batavia. He leaves Hongkong next week to take up his new post.

A Chinese was knocked down by a tram-car near No. 2 Police Station shortly before noon yesterday. One of the wheels of the tram ran right over one of the man's legs. Mr. D. McCrae, of the Tai Kok Sugar Refinery, Limited, who was passing at the time on his motor bicycle, took the man, who was unconscious, to the Hospital in his side-car.

A road in Shatin Gap, near Po Kwong village, has been partly washed away, owing to the heavy rains of last week. A similar incident occurred in Sai Keung.

The Canton Times, the first English daily newspaper in Canton, will appear on September 24th or 25th. The paper is owned by the Chinese, but will serve all alike in Canton, native or foreign, in the promotion of international friendship and commerce. Chan Lim Pak, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and several other well-known Cantonese are backing this new enterprise.

A seaman of an unlicensed salt junk has reported to the police that on the 14th instant, while his junk was near Sai Shang Sammun on its way from Tau, in Fukien, to Hongkong with a cargo of salt, the mast was broken off by a heavy gale, which was blowing at the time. The sails were torn and the rudder was damaged, and the junk drifted for two days. Then it was picked up off the Nine Pins, a group of islands near Hongkong. No lives were lost.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

September 23rd, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon E.S.E. of Naha, moving N.N.E. or N.E.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Before her departure Lady May directed me to express her regret that she would be unable personally to assist in the "Our Day" arrangements in October, and to state that Mrs. Gurner had kindly consented to supervise the Rose Fund organisation on her behalf. The title of the Fund will remain, as in previous years, "Lady May's Rose Fund," and the subscription-list is now open.

Subscribers are asked to be good enough to address all letters to:—"Lady May's Rose Fund, Government House," and subscriptions so sent will be acknowledged as before, individually, by a rose of a special design and by publication in the Press.

The organisation for the sale of roses on "Our Day" is in hand, and the details will be published in due course. It should be mentioned that the roses are of a new design, and are being made locally through the courtesy of Mr. Ho Kom Tong, who, in conjunction with other gentlemen of the Chinese community, has already made good the cost of the whole number required.—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX

(Hon. Sec. War Charities Committee).

RAIDS ON MONEY-CHANGERS' SHOPS.

A-GANG OF NINE CHINESE.

It has now been definitely established that the gang of robbers which is believed to have been responsible for the five raids on money-changers' shops in the city during the last two months was composed of nine men. Of these, seven are in custody and it is hoped that the other two will be in the hands of the Police this week.

Four of the seven prisoners were brought before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Magistracy, yesterday, and Inspector Sim asked for, and was granted, another week's remand.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, who appeared for one of the prisoners, asked that the man be allowed bail.

The Magistrate pointed out that if the man was convicted of the charge of armed robbery he could be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Mr. d'Almada: If the charge is proved. Bail was granted in \$2,000.

There is reason for the belief that the two members of the gang who are still at large have transferred their activities to Yaumatei, and there, with the help of three or four other kindred spirits, have committed the three robberies which have taken place in that district during the last ten days.

The Prince of Wales' Fund has reached a total of \$6,422,838, of which \$3,911,218 has been allocated for relief.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AFFAIRS IN SIBERIA.

PEKING, September 15th.
The Siberian Government has sent an ultimatum to General Horvath's troops to disband or join General Semenov's force.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

JAPAN RECOGNISES CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

TOKIO, September 22nd.
The Czech-Slovaks are recognised as co-belligerents against the common enemy.

JAPAN'S CABINET RESIGNS.

TOKIO, September 22nd.
The Cabinet has resigned.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGAI SAN PAU."]

THE PREMIERSHIP.

PEKING, September 23rd.
Hsu Shih-chang has recently announced that the Premiership should be retained by Tuan Chi-jui.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Peking people are surprised that Li Yew-hon, the Civil Governor of Canton, should have sent a telegram congratulating the new President upon his election.

EXPORT OF SILVER.

The foreign diplomats have agreed to China's prohibition of the export of silver.

FIRE ON BOARD A JAPANESE STEAMER IN PORT.

A CARGO OF COAL IGNITES.

Some sensation was caused in the Harbour, yesterday forenoon, when it became known that heavy smoke was issuing out of the bunkers of a Japanese ship, which arrived from Dairen four days ago with a cargo of coal and was anchored off No. 2 Police Station. As soon as the alarm was given the ship was towed out to Stonecutters' Island. The Fire Brigade assembled quickly and were taken off on the launch to Stonecutters, where no time was lost in tackling the fire.

The combined efforts of the Fire Brigade and the crew of the steamer resulted in the subsidence of the heavy smoke which was issuing from the ship, and, though some considerable monetary damage was sustained by reason of the burning of nearly half the cargo, there is no danger of the ship itself taking fire.

The ship loaded 2,000 tons of coal at Dairen for Hongkong, and on her voyage to this port it was noticed that smoke was issuing out of the coal, though not in such volume as to cause alarm. As the ship was loaded from end to end with coal it was obviously impossible to do anything to stop the smoke and the voyage was continued without any mishap till Hongkong was reached.

During her stay in the harbour the smoke continued issuing in small quantities till Sunday night, when the volume increased to such an extent that the Captain ordered his crew to pour a quantity of water on the coal. This had the immediate effect of stopping the smoke, which, however, came on again in such quantities yesterday morning that it was deemed necessary to summon the Fire Brigade. Yesterday morning the smoke was seen to issue not from the hatch only, as previously, but also from the bunkers.

It is estimated that nearly half of the coal on board has been so damaged as seriously to affect its value, but it is not possible to give a true estimate of the damage till a survey has been completed. The loss is covered by marine insurance, and an inquiry into the causes of the fire will probably be held before any claim is paid.

It is not possible to state with certainty the cause of the fire. When the coal was loaded at Dairen there was very heavy rain, and the coal was wet. It has been noticed that smoke sometimes issues from wet coal.

It has also been stated that the smoke may have been caused by spontaneous combustion in the interior of the hatch, owing to the heavy rolling of the steamer, which experienced very heavy seas on the voyage down.

The fact that the smoke was first seen to issue from the coal nearest to the engine-room suggests that the heat from the engine-room may have caused the coal to ignite.

The ship, of which Messrs. Suzuki & Company, of Hongkong, are the agents, was built only last year. In ordinary circumstances she would have unloaded her cargo of coal in Hongkong and taken a cargo of rice for Japan. It is now likely that she will be held up in Hongkong indefinitely.

THE WAR.

NO CHANGE ON WESTERN FRONT.

SERBIAN ADVANCE IN BALKANS.

ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN PALESTINE.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

REORGANISATION OF RUSSIAN ARMY.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

HOSTILE ATTACK NOT PRESSED.

LONDON, September 22nd.
11.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The hostile attack north-west of La Bassée, reported this morning, was not pressed, and our position is unchanged. In local encounters we slightly improved our positions south of Villers-Guislain and in the neighbourhood of Zillebeke.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 22nd.
10.25 p.m.

Flying operations were carried on yesterday, despite clouds and wind. Sixteen tons of bombs were dropped. We destroyed seven hostile machines and drove down three uncontrollable. Eight of ours are missing. We brought down three enemy bombers at night-time. All our night-fliers returned.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 22nd.
7.15 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The English, yesterday, launched a great attack between Gouzeaucourt Wood and Hargicourt.

Anticipating the attack, we had removed our defence east of Epehy to the old English positions between Villers-Guislain and Bellecourt.

The attack broke down, and a second attempt also failed. Although the English temporarily penetrated the south-western portion of Villers-Guislain and Quenimont Farm, they were thrown back by our counter-attack.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATION.

LONDON, September 21st.
10.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In a minor operation this morning east of Epehy, English troops successfully advanced the line, after heavy fighting. Strong opposition was encountered at all points, and later the enemy launched a number of counter-attacks in considerable strength. Despite his resistance, we substantially progressed on the whole front of the attack.

In conjunction with this attack the Australians further progressed in a completely successful operation in the Hargicourt sector, taking prisoners.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Despite low clouds and frequent showers our aeroplanes carried out useful work yesterday. They destroyed 16 hostile machines and drove down three uncontrollable. Eleven of our machines are missing.

We shot down at night-time a German two-engine bomber.

Our anti-aircraft guns brought down two additional hostile machines during the last three days. A total of 263 tons of bombs was dropped on Friday.

BRITISH RENEW ATTACK.

LONDON, September 22nd.
1.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We renewed our attack at night-time east of Epehy, and again made progress, capturing Little Friel Farm and other organised points of resistance, and taking a number of prisoners.

We repulsed a local attack south of Villers-Guislain, after sharp fighting. We advanced our line in this sector at night-time, taking prisoners.

The enemy in the afternoon again attacked Mouvaux, and was repulsed. We improved our positions there, capturing prisoners.

English troops in a successful local operation on Saturday night in the neighbourhood of Navrelle advanced our line on a two-mile front, capturing prisoners.

We drove off raiders west of Achelle. The enemy this morning delivered a local attack north-west of La Bassée, where fighting continues.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, September 22nd.

A communiqué states:—The night was marked only by somewhat considerable artillery activity in the St. Quentin region and north of the Aisne.

On the Vesle front we repulsed two enemy *coups-de-main*. Our detachments penetrated the enemy lines in Champagne and Lorraine, bringing back prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN UNEVENTFUL DAY.

LONDON, September 22nd.
7.00 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—Apart from patrol encounters and increased aviation activity in the Woivre, the day was uneventful.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.

PARIS, September 22nd.

A communiqué states that there is nothing important.

ELABORATE SIEGE OPERATIONS.

PARIS, September 21st.

A Havas message says:—The British have recaptured Moeuvres.

The Germans made a great effort to shake the French from positions on the bank of the Chemin-des-Dames, but five counter-attacks were repulsed.

Progress has been made by General Mangin, who is still conducting elaborate siege operations on the great St. Gobain position. The loss of St. Quentin would break the enemy's centre between Flanders and Laon.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS DEFEND POSITION.

LONDON, September 22nd.
7.15 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy attacked the salient at Point 703 at Dosalto, which is admirably defended by the Czecho-Slovaks.

The enemy gained a footing, but was driven out, with heavy losses. The situation is completely re-established.

EARLIER CABLES.

NOTHING NOTEWORTHY.

LONDON, September 22nd.
7.00 a.m.

A British Italian official report states:—Thirteen enemy aircraft were destroyed, and beyond this there is nothing noteworthy to report.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH MONITOR SUNK.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Admiralty announces:—A British monitor was sunk in harbour on September 16th, as the result of an internal explosion.

One officer and 19 men were killed by the explosion, and 57 men are missing, and are presumed to have been killed.

VON CAPELLE'S SUCCESSOR.

AMSTERDAM, September 22nd.

The Berlin newspaper *Germania* says that Vice-Admiral Behncke is not a passionate advocate of submarinism.

The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* believes that von Capelle's retirement is connected with the Germano-Spanish difficulties.

Vice-Admiral Behncke's appointment will considerably strengthen the position of neutrals regarding submarinism.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

TURKISH ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, September 22nd.
8.00 p.m.

A Turkish communiqué, dated September 20th, dealing with the British attack, speaks of very violent fighting on September 18th with forces continually reinforced on a wide front east of the Jerusalem-Nablus road. It claims the attack was arrested on the line Jalud-Wadiabzu-Zarka, and admits that after two hours' very violent bombardment, supported by naval guns, and after desperate hand-to-hand fighting, the British penetrated the Turkish positions between the coast and the Lydda-Tulkaram railway. It adds that the Turks withdrew to Tulkaram.

SITUATION DEVELOPING INTERESTINGLY.

LONDON, September 22nd.
8.45 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that the situation in Palestine is developing in a very interesting way.

The enemy in the neighbourhood astride the Jordan are stubbornly holding their front, but everything westwards is broken down. While one Allied line is advancing northwards, another is progressing towards the Jordan, taking the Turkish resistance in the flank.

Our losses were absurdly light, in view of the importance of the advance.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 22nd.
8.45 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British total captures in Palestine have reached 18,000 prisoners and 120 guns.

BRITISH HOLD NAZARETH.

LONDON, September 22nd.
9.05 p.m.

A Palestine communiqué states:—By nine o'clock last evening, our left wings of infantry, pivoting on their left about Birasur, had reached the line Beidjjan-Samutia-Birasur, shepherding the enemy on and west of the Jerusalem-Nablus road into the arms of our cavalry operating southwards from Jenin and Beisan.

Other enemy columns attempted to escape into the Jordan Valley in the direction of Jisreddamie, which the enemy still held. These columns suffered severely, being constantly bombed and machine-gunned from low altitudes.

We hold Nazareth and rail and road passages over the Jordan at Jisreddamie. Eighteen thousand prisoners and 120 guns have been counted.

EARLIER CABLES.

ON THE FIELD OF ARMAGEDDON.

LONDON, September 22nd.
3.30 p.m.

A Palestine official report states:—The enemy resistance at eight o'clock on the evening of September 20th had collapsed everywhere, except on the Turkish left in the Jordan Valley.

Our left wing, swinging to the east, had reached the line Bides-Baka-Messudieh junction astride the railway and roads converging on Nablus from the west.

The right wing, traversing difficult country and against a considerable resistance, reached the line Khanjibet-Essawieh, facing north and astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road.

In the north our cavalry, traversing the field of Armageddon, occupied Nazareth, Afule and Beisan, collecting disorganised masses of the enemy and transport arriving from the south.

All the avenues of escape, except the ford of the Jordan between Beisan and Jisreddamie, are thus closed to the enemy.

ARABS DEMOLISH RAILWAYS.

East of the Jordan King Hedjaz's Arabs had effected numerous demolitions on the railways radiating from Deraa, destroying several important bridges, including one in the Yurnak Valley.

Accurate figures of our captures are not yet available. Eight thousand prisoners, 100 guns, large quantities of horse and mechanical transport, four aeroplanes, many locomotives and much rolling-stock have already been counted.

The Air Services inflicted very severe losses on masses of Turks retreating over the difficult roads.

A German mail-carrying aeroplane landed in the midst of our troops on fire. The pilot, who at first believed the plane was still in Turkish hands, destroyed the machine and its contents before being made prisoner.

SMASHING BLOW AGAINST THE TURKS.

LONDON, September 21st.
7.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent with the Palestine Army, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—General Allenby's smashing blow completely surprised the Turks.

The operations were started at night-time by a local attack by the Welsh and Indian troops, who advanced some distance on the right of the Nablus road, capturing 400 prisoners.

The real attack was delivered before dawn, after a brief but intense bombardment.

General Allenby directed the blow at the enemy's most formidable right flank, which was quite overwhelmed.

Our men penetrated the wire and captured the first trenches before the Turks had time to lay down a barrage opposite the remaining works, some of which were most powerful, but were overcome, thanks to the gallantry and dash of the British and Indian troops.

TURKS STREAMING EASTWARD.

In one sector a whole Turkish regiment, with commanding officer and staff complete, was captured.

Within a few minutes of the launching of the offensive the Turks were streaming eastward towards Tulkaram.

Our troops swung round and rolled up the Turkish positions.

The enemy made a more serious resistance at Jijule and Kalkile, but before noon both these positions, as well as Etire, were captured.

Our cavalry rushed through the gap in the Turkish lines, and before eight o'clock the Australian, British and Indian horse were already beyond the Turkish rear and rapidly advancing north of Ord El and threatening the communications.

MOST BRILLIANT STROKE OF THE WAR.

PARIS, September 21st.

A Havas message says:—General Allenby, Commander-in-Chief in the Holy Land, has delivered one of the most brilliant strokes of the war. The British broke through the Turkish Army and advanced twelve miles on a front of sixteen. British cavalry endeavoured to trap the whole Turkish force sweeping towards Nablus, and El Fule, while the Arabs cut the Hedjaz Railway from Damascus to Arabia.

General Allenby has inflicted a crushing blow to rescue the entire Holy Land by a Turkish Sedan and contemplates the annihilation of the enemy.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKANS CAMPAIGN.

FRESH BULGARIAN TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, September 22nd.

The *Neinische Volks Zeitung's* Correspondent at Berlin states that even if further territory is abandoned in Macedonia, that need not cause uneasiness. "I understand that fresh Bulgarian troops will reach the front."

ITALIANS CAPTURE ENEMY'S FRONT POSITIONS.

LONDON, September 22nd.
1.15 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—At the Cerna Bend, in conjunction with the general Allied offensive, the Italians began a vigorous advance on Saturday, capturing the enemy's front positions.

SERBS NORTH OF KAVARDA.

LONDON, September 22nd.
6.30 p.m.

A Serbian communiqué states:—We advanced over 50 kilometres northward on September 20th.

We are now several kilometres north of Kavarda.

We captured twelve more guns.

Germano-Bulgar reinforcements are continually arriving.

EARLIER CABLES.

PURSUIT OF DEFEATED BULGARS CONTINUED.

LONDON, September 22nd.
12.45 p.m.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—Our pursuit of the defeated Bulgarians continues, despite increasing resistance of the enemy's rearguard.

The Serbian forces reached the middle of the Vatasha.

On the left the Allied troops crossed the river Cerna in the region of Cobren.

On the left we have captured the high summits Porta and Dama.

The Bulgars are setting fire to abandoned villages.

One of their field batteries was captured intact.

Our airmen are indefatigably bombing and machine-gunning the retreating columns.

ALLIED CAPTURES.

PARIS, September 22nd.

The Allies have now captured 8,000 prisoners and hundreds of guns in the Balkans.

SERBS ADVANCE THIRTY MILES.

PARIS, September 21st.

A Havas message states:—The Allies continue the Balkan advance. The Serbs are near Friep. The Bulgarian retreat is spread over a front of 70 miles. The Serbians have advanced more than 30 miles.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBING ENEMY TERRITORY.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Air Ministry reports:—Last night we dropped 17 tons of bombs and successfully attacked the Lanz Works at Mannheim, wharves and factories west of Karlsruhe, blast furnaces at Burbach, aerodromes at Boulay, Frescaty, and Morhange.

A large fire broke out at Karlsruhe. Good bursts were observed at Mannheim, and we directly hit the hangars at Frescaty and Morhange.

We shot down a hostile machine. One British machine did not return.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE TROTSKY.

AMSTERDAM, September 22nd.

A message from Kiev via Leipzig states that an attempt to assassinate Trotsky at Kursk failed. A soldier fired and missed.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, September 22nd.

The *Tageblatt* states that the German political crisis began with the dismissal of von Kuehlmann, whose successor, von Hintze, so far has been a complete disappointment, especially in the Vienna affair. Nobody objects to Count Hertling, if he would be willing to form a Parliamentary Government, but if the rumour that Count Hertling refuses to admit the Socialists into the Government is confirmed, the Chancellor would certainly lose the confidence of the Majority parties. It becomes more and more certain that the decision rests with the Centre.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BAKU ON FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

It is reported that explosions are taking place at Baku, which is on fire.

ORGANISATION OF RUSSIAN ARMY.

VLADIVOSTOK, September 22nd.

The Czech Commander, General Garda, interviewed by Reuter's representative, illuminates the significance of the Kaiser's warning, as regards the restoration of the Eastern Front. He stated that the organisation of the Russian Army behind the Urals was proceeding apace. Already 150,000 were mobilised, although they at present are lacking the essentials of military equipment. Three divisions are immediately needed to hold the Urals and allow the organisation to continue. Meanwhile, the German tentacles are closed, in the Urals. The Omsk Government was sufficiently strong to restore the civil administration throughout Siberia. General Horvath's political rôle ended when martial-law was declared at Vladivostok.

GERMANS IN RUSSIA ORDERED TO JOIN SOVIETS.

PEKING, September 22nd.

The Kaiser, on September 10th, ordered all the Germans in Russia fit for duty to join the Soviet troops and oppose Japan and the Allies, who threaten to restore the Eastern Front.

AUSTRIAN REGIMENTS UNFURL RED FLAG.

STOCKHOLM, September 22nd.

A message from Kieff states that an Austrian regiment at Rovno refused to go to the Anglo-French front and unfurled the red flag. Two other regiments followed the example.

EARLIER CABLES.

COTTON SPINNERS' DISPUTE.

LONDON, September 22nd.

A great majority of the delegates at the meetings in Manchester (cabled on September 17th) favoured a "speedy" resumption of work, but the proceedings were adjourned until September 20th, in accordance with the wish of the minority, in order to allow the issue to be submitted to the districts.

ROUND THE CLOCK FOR BRITISH ARMY.

PARIS, September 21st.

A Havas message says:—A new British Army system of reckoning will commence at midnight on September 30th, by which the Continental system of a 24-hour clock will be brought into use throughout the British Army.

BOLSHEVIKS' WANTON TERRORISM.

PRESIDENT WILSON INITIATES ACTION.

WASHINGTON, September 22nd.

The Government has directed the Ambassadors and Ministers in Neutral and Allied countries to ascertain whether these Governments will join in some immediate action to impress on the Bolsheviks the aversion with which the civilised world regards their wanton terrorism. According to information received thousands of peaceable Russians at Petrograd, Moscow and elsewhere have been shot without trial and the prisons are filled to overflowing.

AMERICA'S ARMY IN EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, September 22nd.

General March announces that the embarkation of American troops to all fronts overseas now exceeds 1,750,000.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

REPATRIATION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Reuter's Agency learns that arrangements are in progress for the mutual repatriation of British and Russian Representatives.

SOVIET OFFER.

AMSTERDAM, September 22nd.

A message from Moscow states:—M. Tchitcherine has notified the Neutral Consulates-General that the Russian Government is still ready to permit the British and French diplomats and Consuls to leave Russia via Finland the moment Russia has received a telegram from M. Litvinoff saying that he and his companions have embarked at a British port, and the Norwegian Consul has confirmed M. Litvinoff's departure from England.

The Note adds that the internment of British and French subjects between 18

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(FELPPMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RINE & Co., Canton.
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	On 24th Sept. 8 P.M.
NEWCHANG	"HWAH KUEI"	On 24th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Sept. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 25th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Sept. 8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIYONG"	On 28th Sept. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIYAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	TUESDAY, 24th Sept. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 27th Sept. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

E. A. STUART

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Des at Marseilles	Des at London
Colombo			1st	1st

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

R.R.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTESHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Des at Marseilles if sailing about	Des at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 tons	Wed. 8th Oct. 11 A.M.
	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	Wed. 30th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 tons	Sat. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 12,700 tons	

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... HWAH WU ... 8,500 tons Sat. 28th Sept.

LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ...

MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IR, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON ...

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

† KATORI MARU ... Sun. 30th Oct. at 11 A.M.

† SUWA MARU ... Thurs. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
H. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 252 and 222

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	23,000	WED. 2nd Oct.
KORRA MARU	23,000	THURS. 31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	23,000	SAT. 23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager.
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE.
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.
MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Yokohama, with transshipment at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 17th Oct. at 8 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 28th Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

October 22nd. November 18th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Building.

O. H. BUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Lee House Street. Tel. 1942.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Days	Time
Saigon	Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.	
Formosa via Takao	Tuesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.	
Haiphong	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.	
Haiphong	Tuesday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.	
Swatow	Wednesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.	
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao	Thursday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.	
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Dhanukodi, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and Europe via Cape	Thursday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.	
Japan via Moji, and Honolulu	Thursday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.	
Philippine Islands	Friday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.	

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
Cheung Chui	7.30 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shau Kok, Shatin, Sheung Shui, Au Tau, Ping Shan and San Tin	2.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Reg'n 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	1.30 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samshui	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
	4.00	

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sunday	On Holiday
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shau Kok	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kaukung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 23rd, 1913.—Warning to Hongkong:—Typhoon nearly stationary in Lat 10 deg. N. Long. 110 deg. E.

September 23rd, at 12.15.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Shanghai. Pressure changes are slight; the anti-cyclone has increased slightly in intensity, and the depression in the China Sea remains over Hainan. The typhoon has probably curved to the north-eastward.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.93 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.09 inches, against an average of 73.97 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast:—
Hongkong to Gap Road:—(E. winds, fresh; fair.)
Formosa Channel:—(North winds, strong.)

South Coast of China between The same as Hongkong and Lismocks. No. 1.
South Coast of China between The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

COMMERCIAL.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 23rd

London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/8
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
Commodity Bills 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	490 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	507 1/2
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	87 1/2
Credita, at 30 days' sight	87 1/2
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	160 1/2
On Yokohama.—On demand—Pence	178
On Manila.—On demand—Pence	153
On Singapore.—On demand	184 1/2
On Batavia.—On demand	14 1/2 p.m.
On Hongkong.—On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
On Bangkok.—On demand	42 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's buying Rate	\$ 5.40 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tole	\$42.10
SILVER, per oz	49 1/2 d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ... 20 cents, piece	per cent.	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10		\$0.03
Canton ... 20		\$2.85 Discount
Canton ... 10		\$0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 27th Sept.—
5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Extraordinary General Meeting in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Monday, 30th Sept.—
5.30 p.m.—Kowloon Cricket Club, Annual General Meeting.
Tuesday, 1st Oct.—
11.30 a.m.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.
Saturday, 5th Oct.—
Noon—Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Tuesday, 8th Oct.—
Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.VISIT POWELL'S NEW GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT

and see the effect of Scientific Electrical Lighting and Ventilation, combined with Artistic fittings. The BRASCO-LITE gives 85% of perfect daylight and the HOLOPHANE SHADES and Window PROJECTOR LIGHTS are the latest perfection in Electric Lighting.

Estimates prepared for ship or house installations.

Apply to our Sales Dept., 14, Des Voeux Road, or Head Office, King's Buildings.

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbour, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten track to his door."—EMERSON.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE
CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 40,000,000
PAID UP ... 22,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e., 13,333,333
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., 13,333,333
of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Hankow, Peking, Szechwan, Yunnan.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Belmont & Co. Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOUENEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1913. Tel. 2440.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1917. [41]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 22,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Pusan, Shichiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1913. 1600

THE BANK OF CHINA
GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1912.)

Authorized Capital ... 800,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... 100,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tientsin, Kiangpoo, Soochow, Hankow, Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luansien, Tsanngshien, Hsing-tai, Hangchow, Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiehshin, Lanchi, Hsichow, Ningpo, Kaifeng, Changchun, Sinyang, Lobo, Chowken, Tientsin, Chowsien, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lanching, Tientsin, Yikuh, Yanchow, Fochow, Changchun, Kirin, Mookden, Newchwang, Dalen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Anbung, Canton, Kowloon, Peking, Kueihua, Suifu, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current accounts and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. [877]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 662,500
Reserve Fund ... 650,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
Branches:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Karschi, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. [877]

"Golofina"



"PERFECTO"
Actual Size.

Exquisite Cigars
for
Critical Smokers

Combining Perfection in Quality
and Workmanship.

SOLD IN TWO SIZES—"PERFECTOS" & "BOUQUETS."
OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street E.C.